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facial appearance is a wholly worthless "symptom" of feeble-mindedness in practically all the cases which are difficult to diagnose.

The author has admirably called attention to the services which the psychopathologist may render in the treatment of this social anomaly and has ably discussed the prognosis and therapy from the standpoint of psychopathology. But the reviewer's impression, after examining a considerable number of children who respond to the *wanderlust* or migratory instinct, is that the cases with mental disease are in the minority.

I do not recognize feeble-mindedness as a disease, except in the very infrequent cases which respond to medical treatment. Antiluetic treatment is claimed to have "cured" some cases of feeble-mindedness which call for the services of the examining psychologist and of corrective pedagogy, rather than the psychiatrist or the psychopathic institution. No one is qualified to handle this problem who is ignorant of the psychology of adolescence.

The author has reviewed the German literature (particularly the medical), but has not noticed any of the American literature.

J. E. W. WALLIN.

Psycho-Educational Clinic, Board of Education, St. Louis. Mo.

POLICE PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE. By *Cornelius F. Cahalane*, Inspector in Charge of Police Training School, New York City, 1915. Pp. 250.

That many cases of police inefficiency which are ascribed by the man in the street and by the press to police corruption are in reality due to police ignorance, is a fact well known to superior police officers and students of police administration. Yet few systematic efforts have been made in this country to train or to educate police officers. The instruction in most of the schools of instruction in American cities is so rudimentary and so poorly presented that its practical value is small and for the older members of the force there is generally no instruction whatever.

Commissioner Woods, in New York, realizing the importance of police education, has established a police training school for all ranks, in place of the old school for recruits and has in addition to amplifying and revising the curriculum of this school distributed to each member of the uniformed force a copy of *Police Practice and Procedure*, which has been prepared by Cornelius F. Cahalane, inspector in charge of the Police Training School.

Police Practice and Procedure is a volume of two hundred and fifty pages giving in simple, non-technical language all of the technical and practical information which a police officer requires for the efficient performance of his official duties. It covers the subjects of discipline, physical condition and the performance of patrol duty. It explains the power of arrest, the giving of evidence and the elements of criminal identification. It defines each of the principal crimes and

shows how criminals of each class may be most readily apprehended. Its chapters on public morals and the liquor problem are especially valuable.

The peculiar value of this book lies in the fact that it gives the information which police officers require in the simple non-technical language, which they most easily understand, that it is replete with examples culled from the wide practical police experience of its author and that being devoid of statutory citations it is of as great value to the police officer in San Francisco as to the police officer in New York.

This book possesses such great practical value that in the opinion of the reviewer, any chief of police who fails to supply his men with copies of *Police Practice and Procedure* is guilty of neglect of duty.

New York City.

LEONHARD FELIX FULD.

A HISTORY OF PENAL METHODS. By *George Ives*. Stanley Paul Co., London, 1914. Pp. 409.

The author of the volume under review keeps in view the fact that punishments are survivals, and therefore the only way to understand punishments inflicted on criminals in our day is to delve into their historical development. We are accustomed to seeing new laws made from year to year, and new crimes created thereby. Mr. Ives has tried to analyze the theories and assumptions on which criminal laws are founded, and to exhibit their falsity. He presents here a number of instances of archaic punishment which is certainly instinctive. He infers that all punishments are derived from evil (pain producing desires). He is animated by the thought that each crime has its causal connections, that its cause rests on the one hand in the nature of the individual who commits the offense, and on the other hand in the surroundings in which he has lived, and from which proceed those stimulations which in the course of time develop his disposition, whatever it may be. The author is looking forward to the realization of Salleille's idea of the individualization of punishment. A recital of the chapter headings will suggest to the reader the scope of this valuable work. Penal Methods of Modern Ages; The Witch Trials; Treatment of the Insane; Banishment; The Origin of Cell Prisons; Penitentiary Experiments; The Model System; Model Labor; Penal Servitude; Military Despotism; The Silent System; Visitation of the Sick; Monotony; The Conventional View; The Instinct of Retaliation—Punishment of Things, Animals and Corpses; Classification of Crimes; Classification of Offenders; The Direction of Reform, and Practical Prisons.

Northwestern University.

ROBERT H. GAULT.

SUBTERRANEAN BROTHERHOOD. By *Julian Hawthorne*. McBride-Nast & Co., N. Y. pp. 300. \$1.50.

Just how the prison system of the present appears to a mature mind of high intelligence, is portrayed in the recent book by Julian